

A RIFT IN THE CLOUDS.

Spain Submits a Note Declaring Unconditional Armistice,

BUT PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE WILL GO IN

To Congress to-Day Without Any Material Change—It is Claimed that the Spanish Note Does Not Change the Situation—Merely What Spain has Been Asking for All Long, "More Time"—Spain Offers to Submit the Maine Disaster to the Maritime Powers for Settlement—Spanish Hoodlums Hoot Consul General Lee and Party on Leaving Havana.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—At the close of the second cabinet meeting to-night it was announced that the President's message undoubtedly would go to Congress at noon to-morrow. On the best authority obtainable it was stated that the meeting was devoted wholly to the consideration of the addition to the message necessitated by the receipt of the latest note from Spain advising this government of the declaration of an unconditional armistice. The suffix to the President's message merely recited this latest advent in the development of the Spanish question, giving the substance of the Spanish note and "recommending it to the earnest attention of Congress." Otherwise the message stands unchanged.

After the meeting one member of the cabinet said that the Spanish note had not altered either the message or the situation. "It is merely," said he, "what Spain has been asking for all along—more time. It does not touch the situation and the President's message is left precisely as it was before, merely stating the fact of this latest development."

Another member of the cabinet said after the meeting: "Our meeting to-night was for the final reading of the message which will be sent to Congress to-morrow. It is a strong state paper, and will contain a review of the conditions existing in Cuba for years past. There is no change in the tone of the message differing from that indicated in the newspapers. The President will ask that he be given authority to use the army and the navy to bring about peace in the island of Cuba and to insure a stable government. An argument is made against the recognition of independence of the insurgents for the reason that there is lacking the essential features of an independent people. There is a quotation from one of the former presidents who argued against the recognition of the Texans when in rebellion against the Mexican government, and from the opinions expressed by President Cleveland and Secretary Olney during the last administration in opposition to a recognition of independence."

"There was but one addition made to the message and that was in relation to the dispatch presented to the state department by Minister Polo de Bernabe, containing the information that the queen regent had granted authority to Captain General Blanco to issue an armistice, the terms and conditions of which would be left to his judgment. This was the first communication the state department has had from the Spanish minister since a week from last Friday. So far as I am aware there has been no suggestion made to the insurgents by this government with a view to their considering the proposition of an armistice authorized by the Spanish government. This government has never had anything to do with the gentlemen composing the Cuban junta in New York. I do not think the armistice idea will have the least effect on any legislation that may be contemplated in Congress."

UNCONDITIONAL ARMISTICE

Submitted by Spain—Two Cabinet Meetings Held to Consider the Matter—President's Message to be Sent to Congress at Noon To-Day Without Material Change

WASHINGTON, April 10.—THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON CUBA WILL GO TO CONGRESS AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Whether it will make a recommendation upon the situation as presented by Spain's latest move and if so, what form this recommendation will take, is a matter upon which war or peace may rest. If the President should take the position that Spain's armistice comes too late or that it does not meet the requirements of the nation, Congress would probably act with a belligerent resolution calling upon the President to use the army and navy of the United States to bring to an end the condition of affairs in Cuba, which he declared to be the six ambassadors of the powers who called upon him Thursday as being "insufferable."

Should the message take the ground that Spain's endeavors seem tending in the proper direction and that justice should permit her an opportunity to a trial of her stated desire to end the insurrection or should the President simply refer the whole subject to Congress without recommendation, a condition would arise of which no one to-night could positively see the outcome. So few congressmen knew the exact status of affairs that no prediction could be made as to what action Congress would take.

sent by the grant of an armistice, that the message should deal with these conditions in order that Congress might be fully advised on the latest phases of the subject. Cabinet officers were extremely reticent over the changes in the message, although it seemed to be understood that the facts relating to the armistice would at least be incorporated, even through the general policy of the message underwent no change.

Spain Agrees to an Armistice.

The Spanish government, through its minister at Washington, Senor Polo de Bernabe, to-night delivered an important official document to the state department stating that the armistice which the queen regent of Spain had commanded General Blanco to proclaim to-day was without conditions, that her majesty's government had granted liberal institutions to the island of Cuba which the coming Cuban parliament would develop; recalling the concordance and sympathy expressed by the queen regent and her government on the disaster of the Maine and the horror this disaster had occasioned the Spanish government, and appealing to the courtesy and sense of justice of the United States government to enlighten public opinion upon the attitude of Spain. The note also reports an offer by the Spanish government to subject the Maine question to experts designated by the maritime powers of the world.

This document was the official notification of the Spanish government to the United States of the granting of an armistice and its essential terms. Minister Woodford's dispatch last night was briefly stated the fact that an armistice had been agreed upon, but it was not communicated as coming from the Spanish government. To-day's communications cleared up misapprehensions on the most vital point of Spain's concession, namely that the armistice was without conditions. The note was received by the state department after the first cabinet meeting and was one of the main subjects of consideration at the second cabinet meeting held to-night. Although the Spanish note was surrounded with the usual secrecy of official negotiations, the following summary of its contents was secured: "The Spanish minister in Washington deeply impressed by the numerous errors which seem to have obtained credit in public opinion in America in regard to the Cuban question, considers it his duty to call again the attention of the secretary of state to the United States to the following points:

Four Prominent Points.

"First—Her majesty, the queen regent of Spain, desirous of ending the troubles which are desolating Cuba has commanded a suspension of hostilities. General Blanco has been ordered to proclaim to-day an armistice without conditions. He will determine later the duration and details of this armistice so as to carry out the generous intentions of her majesty and the wishes of the friends of peace."

"Second—Her majesty's government has granted to the island of Cuba institutions as liberal as those enjoyed by Canada under the British flag. The Cuban chambers will meet on the fourth of next May. It will be the duty and privilege to put into practice and develop these institutions. In addition to this Cuba is represented in the parliament at Madrid."

"Third—Public opinion in this country appears to ignore the fact that the loss of the Maine was immediately followed by official and reiterated expressions of condolence from her majesty the queen, from her government, from her charge d'affaires in Washington, and from the authorities in Havana; all of which tended to affirm the horror which this disaster had had cause to arise in Spanish hearts, as also the sympathy felt for the United States government and navy and for the American nation."

"The Spanish minister feels confident that he can count upon the courtesy and cause of justice of the United States government to enlighten public opinion upon this subject."

"Fourth—As to the cause of this lamentable disaster, it resolves itself into a question of facts which can only be settled by material proofs. The Spanish minister reiterates the assurance that his government is ready to submit the question to experts designated by the maritime powers, whose conclusions are in advance accepted."

Senor Polo delivered the document in person to the state department and aside from the interest in the communication itself, the call had added interest as an evidence of a renewal of diplomatic negotiations, this being his first call at the department in ten days. Later Senor de Bosc, first secretary of the legation, made another call at the department on the same general subject. Besides delivering the note the call permitted a personal exchange between the secretary of state and the Spanish officials of an agreeable character.

Decree Promulgated in Cuba.

During Senor Polo's call at the state department he notified the authorities that word had come from Havana that Gen. Blanco had been prompt in executing the orders of the queen regent and that the proclamation of armistice had been duly promulgated to-day. The first effect of this will be to bring about a complete cessation of all Spanish hostilities throughout the island. The Spanish troops will for the time being go into garrison. Their future disposition has not even been considered, for much depends upon the duration of the armistice and the course of the insurgents. If the insurgents continue their fighting and make attacks upon the Spanish troops, the situation will become complicated, for it is hardly believed that the Spanish forces will lay down their arms for any length of time if they continue to be under fire from the insurgents. The attitude of the insurgent advisers at Washington is that of rejecting the armistice. Senor Quintana, of the junta, declared to-day that the armistice was simply a Spanish

trick, designed to create the impression that the insurgents were unreasonable. From his standpoint nothing short of independence will satisfy the Cubans. One of the ambassadors at Washington pointed out to-day that the influence of the pope was relied upon to a considerable extent with the insurgents, as they are a part of a country which is thoroughly Catholic and loyal to Rome. While the influence of the great powers is not likely to be exerted in any material way against the insurgents, yet this influence will be brought to bear as far as possible from every moral standpoint. The influence of the United States government also will be a very material factor in case the present crisis between the United States and Spain is averted and the armistice is accepted in Washington as a tentative ground of the solution of the Cuban problem.

The attitude of congress on the general subject is problematic. During recent days the feeling in both houses has been intense and it remains to be seen whether the changed conditions brought about by the armistice will suffice to allay this feeling. Resolutions authorizing intervention are already prepared but these were framed when diplomatic negotiations were in a dead-lock.

Diplomatic circles in Washington were keenly interested in the change brought about by Spain's grant of an armistice. The ambassadors and ministers exchanged calls and there was a general exchange of congratulations, as it was felt that the armistice at least gave them time for calmer councils.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN MADRID

Against the Government and in Favor of the Military—A Strained Situation—The Concessions Made Exceedingly Unpopular With the Population.

LONDON, April 11.—The Rome correspondent of the Times says:

"I have the fullest authority to say that the pope's intervention has met with complete success. Notwithstanding the nearly desperate state of affairs, his holiness persevered. An armistice has been agreed to, war for the present is avoided and there is every hope of a continuance of peace."

The special dispatches to the morning papers from Madrid to-day give for the most part a bare recital of the armistice negotiations. The Madrid correspondent of the Daily telegraph telegraphing Sunday and dealing with the sensation caused by the armistice announcement, says:

"At first nobody believed the rumor, probably because the government had emphatically declared that this step would be incompatible with the honor of Spain. When, finally, the report was confirmed, all Madrid displayed sentiments of dissatisfaction and excitement. Newspapers were sold, read and discussed all night. The principal cases were crowded with groups of politicians and the policy of the cabinet was condemned in vigorous terms."

"The garrison was wisely confined to barracks, the indignation in military circles being expressed in a way which bodes no good to the present Spanish cabinet. All the independent press organs, even those inclining to the liberal party, condemn the government's action as derogatory to Spanish honor and calculated to bring about irreparable disaster not to the cabinet alone, which has risked its future on the success or failure of submission to the European powers. Other and greater interests have been jeopardized to a much greater extent than war itself could have jeopardized them."

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent, after quoting from El Imparcial, El Pais, and other papers to illustrate this feeling, says:

"Another article assures General Weyler, who will shortly return to Madrid, that he is not alone in defending the honor, sovereignty and integrity of the fatherland and that he can rely upon the republicans, republicans, Spaniards, Cubans and the bulk of the army. From trustworthy information in my possession I should not be surprised if the popular dissatisfaction assumed unwelcome and undesirable forms very shortly. The cabinet has had no opportunity of justifying its action; and neither the army nor the people are willing to be assured that the concessions just made are justifiable."

MADRID, April 10.—9:30 p. m.—A large crowd is still parading the Puerta del Sol, crying "Long live Spain, long live the army."

The civil governor of Madrid is among them, promenading up and down and begging them to disperse peacefully. The crowd, not toying on the kind-heartedness of the governor, whom the population of Madrid adores, refuse to disperse, and is bent on visiting the military club to make a demonstration of sympathy. The authorities prohibit the formation of groups in front of the military club, the presidency of the American legation. General Castelli was offered at the military club a banner to head the demonstration, but he refused, alleging that the crowd was composed of the dregs of the city. Several of the ring-leaders have been arrested, the civil governor threatening to call out the civil guards if the crowd does not disperse.

At 10 p. m. the Puerta del Sol is densely packed. A large body of police is drawn up near the hotel de Paris, where the civil governor of Madrid is dining. Occasionally the cry "vivo Espana" is raised and re-echoed by a thousand voices. The correspondent of the Associated Press saw one arrest. A respectable looking individual was brought to the hotel doorway where he asked to be loosed from physical custody, promising to accompany the police quietly. Senor Anguiera, the civil governor, resumed his interrupted dinner. But fresh cries arose and the burly good-tempered governor rushed into the thickest of the mob brandishing a stick but hitting nobody.

Senor Anguiera is a man of gigantic proportions and the best loved individual in Madrid. The manifestations scuttled in all directions before his shillalah, producing a comic effect and reducing the disturbance to its true proportions. The police are acting admirably and the military are kept in reserve at the barracks in case of an emergency. Should there be more beneath the surface than appears, praise is due for the precautions taken.

At 11:10 p. m. demonstrations continued in favor of the army and against the government. The demonstrators have visited the military club and the offices of the liberal newspapers. There have been numerous arrests and many of the demonstrators have been injured. The general talk of the town last night, and especially in military circles, condemns the action by the cabinet and predicts trouble, but this talk is largely froth and there is reason to believe that forty-eight hours will see a general endorsement in Madrid and throughout Spain of "peace with honor" policy.

So far as trouble is concerned in Madrid, the authorities fear none. The civil governor is popular and fearless and

has repeatedly shown that his precautions are ample for any emergency.

The Correspondencia (Independent and semi-official) says it is thought in ministerial circles that the decision of the government will efficaciously strengthen the good offices of the pope with President McKinley and will give the latter a lever with which to work on American opinion. It is also believed on good authority that the insurgents will accept a suspension of hostilities.

LEE HAS LEFT HAVANA

And is En Route to Washington—The Cowardly Insults of the Spanish Habbles—Vice Consul Springer's Retort to Taunts.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 10.—"Tell the Olivette to get under way at once, Captain Cowles. Signal the Bache that the United States fleet is ready to clear out of Havana, and please follow the Bache out."

These were the words of Consul General Lee at 5:15 yesterday afternoon as he stood on the poop of the Fern with a group of correspondents around him. It was evident to all that General Lee intended to be the last to leave and a murmur of applause went around in support of his intention. The Evelyn had already passed Moro Castle when the Olivette weighed anchor. The Bache was close behind and the Fern was the last of the line. The wharves and boats on both sides of the narrow entrance to the harbor were crowded with Spaniards who hissed and jeered as each boat passed out.

As the Fern rounded to, heading for the open sea, she passed near the Maine wreck. The group on deck had been laughing and talking, expressing their satisfaction at leaving Havana. With one accord, each man doffed his hat in salute to the brave dead, while eddies fell on all for the space of several minutes. General Lee being on board the Fern, made that boat a target for redoubled hisses, groans, cat calls and whistles from the crowds on shore.

"GET OUT, YANKEES. SWINE." WAS AMONG THE MILDEST EXPRESSIONS USED. THIS SEEMED TO STRIKE EVERY ONE ON BOARD AS LUDICROUS. VICE CONSUL SPRINGER, WHO HAD BEEN IN THE ISLAND THIRTY YEARS, WAVED HIS HAND TO A PARTICULAR ABUSIVE GROUP SAYING: "TONES LOUD ENOUGH FOR ALL TO HEAR. WAIT, WAIT, MY FRIENDS, WE SHALL ALL BE BACK SOON."

There was one pretty incident. On the Cabanas shore a British steamer was unloading at her wharf. As the Fern passed the union jack was dipped, while the English crew gave a hearty cheer. It is needless to say that the compliment was returned with all possible gusto.

Havana seemed dazed yesterday when the people found that General Lee was really going, and that all the Americans were going with him. Not to see the United States flag floating from the staff at Casa Nueva, struck many residents as little less than a calamity. The correspondents were besieged with eager questions as to the intentions of the Americans and when the fleet expected a bombardment was likely to commence. The government officials seemed as much at a loss as all the rest. A Spanish officer of high rank brought a correspondent to tell him if he had any news not made public, and affecting the future of the city.

The fact that Mr. Gollan, the British consul, called with General Lee on Captain General Blanco, also puzzled many, some believing that this meant an English alliance had been settled. The truth is that the Havana newspapers have been under such close surveillance for months, have been made to publish so many untruths and have printed so many tales of the United States backing down at the demand of Germany, Italy, Austria and Russia, that the residents took no stock whatever in anything published. Consequently when they saw the Americans leaving, despite the statements of the papers that they had no intention of going, the people believed a crisis at hand.

Under instructions from General Lee, who went on board the Fern immediately after his farewell call on Captain General Blanco, the consulate people and the correspondents went quietly on board in twos and threes. No one molested or insulted, but the people stared curiously as the newspaper men, to whose presence all had grown accustomed, rode down to the dock with their grips, canes and other hand baggage, showing their intention to depart. In fact, Havana was kinder than the ocean outside. All arrived at Key West to-day in a state of wreck. Everybody was sick, some more so than others. Even the naval men did not escape. From the crowded decks of the Olivette hearty cheers went up as the launch from the Fern with the correspondents and consular agents on board put ashore. Several hundred persons on the dock added their shouts to this lusty welcome and for some hours stayed gazing at the Fern, on which General Lee could be seen, pacing the deck. At about 11 o'clock General Lee came ashore and received an answer from Washington, to his request for orders sent earlier. After a brief reception General Lee went on board the Olivette, which had been kept waiting and sailed for Tampa at noon. He will go direct to Washington. Nineteen refugees were landed from the Bache and 10 from the Evelyn.

THERE WAS A PLOT

To Assassinate Consul General Lee—Members of the Conspiracy Alleged to be now Confined in Cuban Forts.

HAVANA, via Key West, April 10.—Havana is guarded more closely than ever, the Arcelis battalion being posted around the limits of Vidano, the swell suburb of the city.

Within the last two days a number of Cubans have been arrested and are now confined in the Cabanas fortress charged with various offences. Some say the prisoners have been engaged in a plot to assassinate United States Consul General Lee and others assert that they have been acting as spies for the United States government. There is no doubt that the Spanish government is more alarmed than it has ever been before and is taking every precaution.

There are reasons to believe that there was a plot to kill General Lee and that it was allowed to come to a head by the Spanish detectives in order that they might get credit for defeating it.

All sorts of rumors were in circulation yesterday, and there was no trouble whatever in finding men to swear to its truth. The real impression among newspaper men was that General Lee's withdrawal was to show Spain that the United States means business.

In the palace telegrams were shown saying that the queen regent had agreed upon the intervention of Russia, would accept \$250,000,000 for Cuba, and the war, and withdraw her flag.

SENATOR ELKINS

Talks Upon the All Important Subject Before the Country.

HE SAYS IT LOOKS LIKE WAR

But Hopes that a Conflict May be Averted—The Senator States his Position with Reference to the Republican Platform.

Not in Favor of the Independence of Cuba if it Compels the United States to go to Arms—How He Would Solve the Knotty Problem Outside of the Maine Disaster—If Spain be Found Responsible for that Horror, that in Itself, Would be Cause for War.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—The Intelligencer correspondent saw Senator Elkins at his residence this morning and stated to him that he wanted to know for the information of West Virginians, what he thought was the situation to-day, whether we should have peace or war?

The senator replied: "It looks like war, but I sincerely hope it may be averted. If we can gain our ends and preserve peace with honor, it is a thousand times better than going to war. To my mind war is terrible, while peace brings in its train blessings of every kind."

"Senator, have you said anything on this question in the senate?" he was asked.

"Yes; in the debate last year I stated distinctly in the senate that on the Cuban question I was willing to be governed by the Republican platform; that I favored securing peace on the island, protection to life and property, putting an end to hostilities and securing the independence of Cuba. I have been working constantly to these ends, especially during the last two weeks, and the lines of peace. All must admit that if these things can be obtained through peaceful means it is better than gaining them by war."

"Senator, it is said you do not now favor the recognition of the independence of Cuba."

Not in Favor of Recognition.

"I do not, if it compels us to go to war. If the Cubans can win their independence, I sincerely wish they may, but I do not want the United States to go to war merely to secure the independence of Cuba. In the first place, considering that the Cubans do not occupy any of the seaport towns, and cannot take them unless they can secure a navy, which is impossible, I do not see how they can of themselves expel the Spaniards. To recognize their independence under these circumstances would be a dangerous precedent. It would be denying the doctrine we laid down ourselves during our civil war, that foreign nations should not recognize the independence of the south. We claimed then that the rebellion was a domestic affair and concerned only the United States, and that if we were left alone it would be subdued. Now, it is admitted that the claims of the south for independence were much greater than those of Cuba; the war in Cuba has lasted only three years, while the war with the south lasted four; the south not only had a capital, a well-organized government, a Congress, and occupied and exercised jurisdiction over one-third of the republic, but, in addition to this, she had armies and fought battles equal to any in history. The recognition of Cuba would be a dangerous precedent, one that would encourage the disintegration of governments. The United States did not gain her independence until every British soldier on our soil was a prisoner; Texas did not gain its independence until it expelled all Mexicans from its soil, and, indeed, this is the history of all of the South American states in gaining their independence."

Does not Oppose Independence.

"Now, understand, I do not oppose Cuba's getting independence, but I do not think the United States should recognize her independence and then fight to establish it. This would be giving Cuba to the insurgents, while it should be ours in the event of war. We would not only take Cuba, but Porto Rico and the Philippines, and we should keep them or sell them to help pay the expenses of the war. After we expelled the Spaniards from Cuba, if we felt the insurgents were entitled to the island and would bear a portion of the expense of the war, we could then give the island to them."

"Senator, do you think we have a cause of war against Spain?"

"Replying to this, I would say that the United States has reached the point where the Cuban problem should be settled, once and forever. The United States has the right simply to claim that for more than thirty years Spain has been unable to give Cuba a stable government. She has been unable to maintain order or protect life and property. For half of this time there has been a state of war on the island characterized by brutality, atrocities and starvation. During these thirty years Americans for most of the time have enjoyed but little or no protection to their property. Our trade and commerce have been, during most of the time, almost destroyed. For more than thirty years Cuba has been a festering sore at our doors, a nuisance that has given our people trouble, anxiety and expense, and the time is at hand when these things should be stopped. The inability of Spain to govern the island and protect property has gone on until it has culminated in the destruction of the battleship Maine which Spain either had not the power to prevent, or did not prevent."

Solution of the Problem.

"Then, what is your solution of the problem?"

"My solution would be for the President and Congress to say firmly to Spain that all these things should come to an end at once, through peaceable means, if possible. If not, the United States will intervene by force to give to the people of Cuba a stable government, one that would insure law, order and protection to life and property and protection to commerce. I think President McKinley will work out these results, and he should be sustained."

"Bear in mind, in all I have said, I have made no statement as to the Maine disaster. If it should be proved that Spain was responsible for this, or connived at it, then that is in itself a cause of war. Indeed, it would be the beginning of war by Spain. My idea and hope is if we present our case firmly to Spain she will yield to our demands without war—I mean outside of the Maine disaster."

MANNINGTON FIRE

The Most Destructive in the History of the Town—Total Loss Estimated at \$50,000—Two Buildings Blown Up to Arrest Progress of the Flames.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MANNINGTON, W. Va., April 10.—The most serious fire in the history of the town broke out in the New Commercial hotel, owned and run by John Hayes, about 9:45 a. m. to-day. The fire was beyond control when discovered and the fire company tried heroically to confine the fire to the hotel, but it was impossible. The building was frame, three stories, and burned like tinder. The buildings adjoining were also frame, and the fire soon spread in all directions. The loss on the hotel was \$5,000. The residence of J. F. Gump went next, loss, \$2,000.

Other losses are: W. P. Burt's business house, occupied by the Mannington Produce Company, loss, \$2,000; partly insured. L. W. Martin's building, occupied by Snodgrass, saloon, loss, \$1,500; no insurance. Mrs. Lancaster's building, occupied by A. A. Hayes, meat market, loss, \$1,500; no insurance. Mrs. Jennie Hess, building occupied by E. C. Martin's bon ton store, loss, \$2,000; no insurance. J. T. Koen's block occupied by Mrs. Miller's confectionery, Kellar & Joffile's dry goods store, and Herbert Bros. merchant tailors, loss, \$5,000, partly insured. Dr. W. C. Wilson's residence and office, loss, \$5,000; insurance, \$1,500. Bank of Mannington block damaged to the extent of \$4,000; fully insured. Mrs. Caraskodon's boarding house, damaged \$1,000; fully insured.

Other damage was done as follows: Howard Millant's residence, loss, \$300; fully insured; L. C. Furber's furniture store, \$500; insured; Mannington Produce Company, \$500; insured; Snodgrass \$300; A. A. Hayes, \$300; E. C. Martin, \$200; Mrs. Miller, \$400; fully insured; Kellar & Joffile, \$2,500; with \$1,500 insurance; Herbert Bros., \$300.

The total loss is estimated at \$50,000. There was great excitement and it looked for a time like the whole business part of the town was doomed. Wheeling was asked to send help and that city responded at once, saying it would send aid as soon as possible. By heroic efforts on the part of the local fire department, however, the fire was gotten under control and the request was recalled.

Dynamic was used to good effect in blowing up two buildings, which helped to stop the progress of the fire.

At a time when it was thought that the entire town was in danger of destruction the assistance of the Wheeling fire department was asked, and a prompt response was made. The vigilant engine and reel was on the way to the Baltimore & Ohio depot, when a telegram was received stating that aid was not needed, as the fire was under control.

Manager A. W. Ebbitt, of House & Herrmann, on hearing of the fire, telegraphed Messrs. Cropper and Miller, proprietors of the Floyd hotel, which the firm had recently furnished, tendering them aid if needed. The firm's reply was: "Many thanks. Fire under control; will not reach us."

Killed his Uncle.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WELCH, W. Va., April 10.—At May-bury, near here, Charles Watson shot and instantly killed his aged uncle, Abot Watson, last night. In the forenoon the two men quarreled over a woman that had been living with the younger Watson, but did not come to blows. The two mad friends again, but all during the day the old man seemed mad and gruff. Last night he walked into the room where young Watson and a companion were. "He carried a revolver in each hand, handed one of the guns to Charley and told him to take target practice at each other's feet, and fired his gun at Charley. At this Watson leveled his revolver at the old man and fired, the ball striking him in the breast above the heart. He died instantly."

Postmasters and Pensions.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—West Virginia postmasters have been appointed as follows: Edwin N. Lock, Eby, Taylor county; Robert C. Burns, Hettie, Braxton county; Charles F. Weatherford, Shopa, Putnam county. J. M. Horn has been appointed postmaster at Zollarsville, Washington county, Pennsylvania. Pensions have been granted to West Virginia applicants as follows:

Original—David J. Cook, Oceana, \$5. Increase—Joshua Delaney, Huntington, \$6 to \$8; Robert F. Sayre, Letart, \$14 to \$17.

Certificate of original pension has been issued also to Leander Lewis, Washington, Pa., \$5 per month.

Miss Willard's Remains Cremated.

CHICAGO, April 10.—The remains of Frances E. Willard were buried at Rose Hill cemetery this afternoon. The body of the late temperance leader was cremated yesterday and previous to the ceremony to-day a small metal box, wrapped in white and containing the ashes, was placed deep in the grave of Miss Willard's mother.

An Unusual Circumstance.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 10.—The British steamship Hampstead has been chartered to carry 2,800 tons of coal to the Cape Verde Island, the present rendezvous of the Spanish torpedo flotilla, and the cargo will be loaded either at this port or Norfolk. This circumstance is unusual and is looked upon as significant in view of the fact that in shipping circles it cannot be recalled when coal was ever shipped to any of the Canary Islands.

40,000 Orphans.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 10.—The Armenian patriarch has sent to the Turkish relief committee a list of forty churches wholly or partly destroyed during the recent massacres in Anatolia. He fixes the number of orphans whose parents were killed at 40,000.

Gladstone's Condition.

HAWARDEN, April 10.—Mr. Gladstone slept well last night and is feeling quite comfortable to-day.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair weather; light northerly winds.

For West Virginia, Monday fair; northerly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature Saturday as observed by C. Schenck, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.	..... 33	2 p. m.	..... 81
9 a. m.	..... 42	7 p. m.	..... 53
12 m.	..... 69	Weather—Change.	
SUNDAY.			
7 a. m.	..... 52	3 p. m.	..... 61
9 a. m.	..... 60	7 p. m.	..... 58
12 m.	..... 60	Weather—Fair.	